

A Novel Excursion.—The Teachers and scholars of the Baptist Sunday school in Troy, lately made an excursion in a steamboat from Troy to Hudson. At an early hour, headed by their superintendents and accompanied by their pastor, they marched in procession from the church to the steamboat, on board of which they embarked. In the centre of the procession a beautiful and appropriate banner was carried by one of the larger boys, supported by a couple of the youngest urchins, and this was preceded and followed by about three hundred teachers and scholars from six to sixteen years of age. As the boat gaily dressed in flags and streamers, gracefully swept from the wharf, the children commenced singing one of their Sunday school hymns, the sweet melody of which, accompanied by the strains of a few appropriate musical instruments, died away in the receding distance of the boat.—*N. Y. Express.*

Linen.—The manufacturers of Leeds, like the English manufacturers for years past, are greatly excited in consequence of a new process for breaking flax. It is made into the finest thread and has the appearance of the silk. It is intended for the construction of veils, lace, cambric, &c. which it is said, will entirely supersede those articles of French manufacture.

Some interesting aboriginal reliques have recently been discovered by a Mr. McCall, near Dundas, Upper Canada.—A large number of places were found, full of human bones, Indian cups, kettles, pipes, beads and warlike instruments, believed to have been buried there, at least two centuries since. Large trees were growing on the spot, but as several articles were found which could not have been of Indian fabric—among others glass beads and a sword—it is evident that the burial must have taken place since the arrival of Europeans. The discovery will of course furnish food for the antiquarians, which seems, indeed, to have been already the case; for several ingenious conjectures have already been made, with a very fair "prospect of a crop" of several thousand more.—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

Let the toast be dear woman.—One of our exchange papers contains an account of a drunken fellow who placed his wife before a fire, with the intention of roasting her into a declaration as to where she had hid his rum bottle. Though unusually warm, she declined, and screamed. Friends came to her assistance and the brutal husband was thoroughly lynched on the spot—being generously provided with a coat and vest of fur, and feathers in expressible. When completely metamorphosed he made for the adjacent woods—looking in his flight, much like a kangaroo, or some rarer bird.—*ib.*

Three Thousand Men for Texas.—Gen. Dunlap, of Tennessee, is about to proceed to Texas at the head of the above number of men. The whole corps are now at Memphis. They will not, it is said, pass this way. Every man is completely armed, the corps having been originally raised for Florida war. This force, we have no doubt will be able to carry every thing before it.—*Vicksburg Reg.*

Dog Killers vs. Judge Lynch, at Troy.—We understand, (says the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday,) that a number of citizens of Troy, becoming indignant at the destruction of the dogs in that city, assembled together on Thursday evening, went in search of and found the persons to whom the corporation delegated that duty, seized them and took them to a place agreed upon, and there furnished them with an entire suit of tux and feathers! Some of the persons were arrested, but they were immediately bailed.

"The Medina and Darien Rail Road," says the last Herald, "is now completed and in successful operation from this village to Richville on the Batavia and Buffalo road, a distance of about 20 miles. The cars leave this place in the morning about 9 o'clock and arrive at Richville in season to intersect the stages east and west, and return in the afternoon, in season for the Packets, affording a cheap, easy, safe and expeditious route for the transportation of passengers, baggage, merchandise, produce, &c. We are told the profits of the road, thus far, have fully equalled the expectations of the company."

Emigration.—Almost every body is talking of going west, and settling down in Illinois, Michigan, &c. We regret it, not on their own account, because they will be quite likely to better their circumstances, but because it is taking away some of the best part of our population. They long for a wider sphere, more enterprise and activity. The truth is that every article of domestic consumption is extravagantly high with no prospect of diminution in price, and moreover, the business here being so limited, some find it absolutely necessary to find employment elsewhere. New-England has seen her best days. The tide of population and enterprise is in another direction, and it is making large drafts upon our cities and towns, and it will be some time before it will cease. The west is the land of promise and abundance, and there all meet a full return for labor and capital. It is hard to be compelled to leave one's birth place for a livelihood, but it has become so common, that it is not regretted as it was wont to be. So long as the spirit of inactivity continues, enterprising men must seek out another home for their industry.—We know of some of our most valuable citizens who have determined to emigrate with their families the present year and many others will follow next. It is a consolation to know that their influence will be felt where they are going, and that they will contribute much to the character and prosperity of their settlement.—*Prov. Jour.*

Harvard University conferred the degree of LL. D. on the Hon. Lewis Cass, the Secretary at War, at its recent commencement.

LAW OF MICHIGAN.

AN ACT to incorporate Marshall Academy at White Pigeon.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That there shall be established at White Pigeon in the county of St. Joseph an academy for the purpose of educating youth, the style, name, and title whereof shall be and are hereby declared to be hereinafter mentioned and defined, that is to say, the said seven trustees, and George Bowman, Nathaniel Bacon, David Clark, Neal McGaffey, Paul W. Warner, Melancthon Judson, and Henry Chapin Jr. sh. lib. and are hereby appointed the trustees. That the first meeting of the trustees under this act shall be held on the first Monday of May next, and shall hold their office until their successors are chosen in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That the stock of funds of the corporation shall be considered as divided into four hundred shares of fifty dollars each, such as are not taken up being vested in the proprietors and at the disposal of the trustees. The stockholders shall meet on the first Monday of May eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and annually thereafter on the first Monday of May, and shall elect by ballot seven trustees who shall hold their office one year, and until their successors are chosen, and each share shall entitle its holder to one vote; the stockholders may increase the number of trustees to fifteen.

Sec. 3. That the shares shall be considered as personal property, and shall be transferable but no transfer shall be valid unless signed by the treasurer and Secretary who before continuing the transfer of any share shall first secure to the corporation a water note may be due thereon.

Sec. 4. In case any holder of stock in this company shall refuse or neglect to pay to the treasurer any legal assessment or any just demand for tuition or any other object, the treasurer shall have power under the direction of the trustees after giving ten days notice in writing in some public place in White Pigeon, to sell at auction the share or shares of such delinquent, and after satisfying the claims of the company and reasonable charges shall on application of the holder or his attorney pay over any surplus which may remain from the proceeds of the stock sold under this provision.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary to make out and deliver to any stockholder at his request a certificate of the shares or shares he or she may hold in the stock of this company, and this may be transferred subject to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. The said trustees and their successors shall for ever hereafter be and they are hereby established and declared to be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession in deed and in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever, by the name, style and title of "The Trustees of Marshall Academy;" by this name and title they and their successors shall be capable at law and in equity of suing and being sued, holding property in fee simple, and shall have full power, authority, of buying and selling and otherwise lawfully disposing of the same, and shall have power to make and use a common seal and to alter the same at their pleasure, and further any five of the said trustees shall be a quorum in case said number is increased as aforesaid, any number nearest two-thirds of the whole number shall be a quorum to transact business.

Sec. 7. That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said trustees from time to time to apply such part of their funds and estate in such manner as they may think most conducive by the promotion of literature and the advancement of useful knowledge within this state, Provided, That when grants shall be made to them for certain use, when grants shall be made to them for certain use, and purposes therein expressed and declared, the same shall not be applied either in whole or in part to any other uses without the consent of the grantor.

Sec. 8. The said corporation shall appoint by ballot a treasurer and secretary to continue in office during the pleasure of the corporation, the treasurer shall keep fair and true accounts of all moneys by him received and paid out, and the secretary shall keep a fair copy of the minutes and proceedings of the corporation in the most judicious manner, and all questions shall be entered if required by two-thirds of the trustees present, and to all books and papers of the corporation every trustee shall always have access and be permitted to take copies of them.

Sec. 9. The said trustees may establish an academy at such time and in such place in the township of White Pigeon in said county as may seem to them most expedient, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to appoint such preceptors, instructors and other officers of said academy as they shall think necessary, to fix their compensation and to remove them from office when such trustees shall think proper, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to visit and inspect said academy, to examine into the state and system of education and discipline therein, and to make such laws and ordinances not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of the state as they may judge most expedient for the government of said academy or for the accomplishment of the trust hereby reposed in such trustees.

Sec. 10. No religious test whatever shall be required from any stockholder, trustee, teacher, or pupil, nor shall the tenets of any particular religious denomination be inculcated in said academy.

Sec. 11. This law or any part thereof may be repealed or modified by the legislature; Provided, That such power of repeal never extend to divert to any other purposes than those expressed therein, any funds or property now or hereafter in the hands of the corporation, or the proceeds of the sale of such property.

Approved March 28, 1836.

We cut the following from the Illinois State Register of the 2nd instant.—*Det. Press.*

Michigan.—We see it stated in some of the papers in this state, that the effect of the refusal of Michigan to agree to the boundary as fixed by the late law of Congress, in case she should so refuse, will be to cause her to "remain a territory." The Governor of Michigan reads the law differently, and we think he reads it right. The law of Congress speaks of Michigan as a State. She is, then, an independent state at this moment, whether she agrees to the boundary fixed by Congress or not, and cannot therefore be thrown back into her old position as a territory. The effect of her refusing the boundary will be to keep her out of the American Union. We have no idea that she will so refuse. The fact that her Legislature has already passed a law accepting her portion of the Public Deposits, shows plainly that the body has no idea that the Michigan convention which meets to decide the boundary question on the 29th instant will be such as to keep the state out of the pale of the Union.

The Countess of Ivandorf, residing in St. Leonard street, in the Orse, had a favorite spaniel, which became ill and bit its mistress while she was nursing it. She, however, could not be made to believe that she was in any danger, and was angry with her nephew, who had also been bitten by the animal for having his wound cauterized. She continued the care of the dog till it died in her lap. Soon after she herself was attacked with the symptoms of hydrophobia, and fell a victim, a few days since, to her own impudence.—*London paper.*

REPUBLICAN.

CONSTANTINE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

Township.	Sherriff.	Register.	Treasurer.	Comptroller.	Delegates.
White Pigeon.	158	51	110	147	151
Sherriff.	163	16	51	58	58
Leontidas.	29	30	22	23	23
Blocks.	61	13	53	63	63
Colon.	30	13	17	26	26
Nottingham.	99	44	48	43	43
Flowerfield.	21	00	20	22	22
67-We have not been furnished with statement of the years and days of Leontidas Township, but we learn that the majority in the county of years for the Delegates was 41.					

From what we learn there is but little doubt but Michigan will reject the proposition; but on reflection, we could not think of going to Wisconsin for a while yet—we like this country too well to leave it, and have become convinced that we can not do better than to make it a final resting place, let what will be the final result of the boundary difficulties.

We have not yet received any decisive information as to the result of the election in Washington county, but rumor says, and the general opinion is that it has gone against the admission. If so, the proposition made by Congress to the people of Michigan will be rejected, or rather it will not be assented to, for there is no provision in the act of Congress for rejecting it. Well, so much to do—we have to do the voice of the people and now look to those who have so strenuously opposed the acceptance of the terms proffered us, to point out a better and a more judicious course for us to pursue with regard to the boundary limits and our admission into the union. If they can show to us any reasonable prospect of ever regaining the land which has been in dispute, but which is now included in the constitutions of other states, by the authority of Congress, we will cheerfully coincide with them and will use all honorable means to bring about a "consummation so devoutly to be wished." But we believe it is generally admitted by those who opposed the proposition, that there is but little if any chance of regaining jurisdiction over the land which has been in dispute, but they oppose it upon a point of honor. Now we can not see a particle of difference on this point, between accepting the proposition of Congress defining our limits and altering our Constitution in compliance with such limits. It is one and the same thing in the end on the point of honor—and in a pecuniary point of view we lose many valuable considerations. It seems to us to be like this: we refuse to accept the proposition made by Congress to us, but we spend some thousands of dollars in getting up another convention to make the same proposition to Congress for their acceptance, only that it can not be complied with in every particular, on their part. The surplus revenue will have been divided, and the share which Michigan would receive in the other case, will have been equally distributed among the other states; and the fee per cents which we should have received will have gone into the United States treasury and been divided with the other surplus funds. No one can for a moment suppose that we can ever be admitted into the union with a constitution embracing in its limits a part of two other states; hence we draw the inference that we shall not be admitted until we alter the constitution in compliance with the prescribed limits. We do not contend that we are dealt justly by, but on the contrary we have been shamefully abused; but we contend that Michigan is abusing herself still more by not accepting the proposition, because we think she can never go into the union upon as flattering terms hereafter.

We are convinced that there was a great oversight on the part of the framers of the Constitution, in describing our southern boundary more than by Ohio and Indiana on the south, which would have taken us into the union without any difficulty, when we would be a party in the Supreme court, where we could defend our rights. But it is too late now, and we must abide the consequences.

We have warmly advocated the acceptance of the proposition, because we came to the conclusion, after a minute examination of the critical situation in which the people of Michigan were placed, that it was the most correct course for us to pursue, and knowing that, at the same time, that we were contending against many warm personal as well as political friends, but we consider it a duty we owe to ourselves and to the people to express our sentiments freely and fearlessly on whatever topic may arise for discussion.

Marshall Academy at White Pigeon.—It is with great pleasure that we learn by an act of the Legislature, which we publish in another column, that an institution of the above description has been chartered for this county. White Pigeon is decidedly the best location in the county for such an institution, and we hope that all will unite in its speedy erection and establishment.

Too much attention can not be paid to the subject of education in the western country.

We take the following beautiful extract from the New-York Common School Assistant, for September, which shows in a brief and happy style, the power of education.

Our School Houses.—These humble institutions, standing upon almost every acre of our land, and scattering light in every direction, are the guardians of freedom and the strength of our country. From every one of our one hundred thousand school-houses in this republic, there goes forth a stream of light that falls upon, and cheers, and improves, every firm, and weak shop, and family hearth, in the neighborhood. The school-house is the former and the nourisher of the mind in the district. It is the place where the farmer, and the mechanic, the mothers receive their education. The school-houses of this state have given us our prosperity, our enterprises, and our controlling station among the states. They have made it the "empire state" for what are natural facilities unless there is made to take advantage of them. Blow out the light of these institutions; let darkness rest upon these buildings, and we would soon grope our way to the savage state. Shut the door of the school-house, and agriculture is forgotten, manufactures cease, and commerce ceases. The school-house is the fountain of intellectual fountains, which are daily pouring light and liberty over the land, and all is night—the darkness of midnight and barbarism.

Friends of education! to neglect these school-houses is as criminal, and shows the same want of patriotism and philanthropy, as to destroy them. Have you thought of this?

An alarming difference.—It is said that the ladies are in favor of union to a man—while a majority of the men are opposed to it.

Wayne county has gone in favor of admission.

From one of the Editors absent, dated

BUFFALO, September 3, 1836.

Two days from Detroit, in the Steamboat United States, Capt. Shock. Left that city at half past nine in the forenoon. What a report looking place with its vast steam and wind shipping in waiting; and what a contrast to the opposite Canadian shore, presenting its antique architecture, looking more like a deserted village of a former age than a modern place of commerce.—O, the miserable moss covered Holland built roofs and a church nearly all roof, black with age, propped with timbers bracing the sides from the ground! Is Canada indeed as much behind the spirit of the age as this sample of her enterprise would indicate?

Leaving Detroit the tall brick blocks of elegant buildings and the towering church spires—besides the five towered Catholic, the Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal, the last new and very beautiful, of dark stone, topped with four points—make a grand display, on so noble an elevation and so majestic a river. Passing down sixty miles we touched at Manhattan, a pretty city location, and three miles further at Toledo, equally pretty in prospect. Both, for places of but yesterday, seem to promise fair for future greatness, and the main essentials for flourishing, *soul and perseverance* in the proprietorship, appear to be here indicated. With these a poor location may become a place of consequence, but without them, a good one is of but little worth—as Sandwich now, and Detroit till a few years since would confirm. Why there are bay enough and land enough to make of Toledo and Manhattan an astonishing emporium, two many years shall have flooded over time's cataract. The difference between our place and these for lumber to build with is, while ours is made by water power, here the supply is by steam. The Uncle Sam steamboat passed out, upward bound, and had got a mile or more ahead when we put out—but we soon passed around her bow and left her.

Next morning at Cleveland, another elevated and thriving city, with its commerce, canal and three daylies—the press, at least, is of the present day—more appropriately one than two interests, and why may they not, like East and West Rochester, yet become one? Noble edifices for hotels and stores in large blocks, are rising on both sides, showing what art and enterprise can do. Here we were detained two hours by the intrusion of a gang of peace officers, boisterous and profane, who took away the captain and several of the fire and steam men; some of whom had skulked in the confusion, under the floor and furnace, and were extracted through much effort on the part of the high toned intruders. Being procured, all were set at liberty. The arrest, from what we could learn, was prompted more in wrath than justice; and if so, the captain will probably bring up his insolent detainers under the high pressure with a wet sail, and make them smart for their impertinence. A conveyer of Uncle Sam's leather pocket-book, with chain and padlock, is not to be trifled with by upstarts having a little brief authority. Well, last evening's Cleveland daylies announce that the Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER and the Hon. THOMAS EWING are lodged at the Franklin House. It may be well enough to promulge such matters, if to gratify gossip be commendable. Than Mr. G. the Vice President's seat could not be filled by a better looking man if that be an essential ingredient of qualification. Besides, pedigree supporters may find something in the fact that he was son of the good old postmaster general Gideon Granger. This is of like importance with the circumstance that Gen. Harrison's father signed the declaration of independence.

The drowning of four men in the stern of Monday, you will see in the Buffalo papers.

We met several steamboats, pretty essentially loaded with emigrants and travellers—evidencing that the Easterners are not all yet got moved to the far west. O the kaleidoscope prospects of adventurers and the cashing realities of tavernkeeping. Ashtabula—Where in wonder, was that name hatched. At this port we put in for wood. A rail road "is being" made southward and improvements making in the harbour—another city intended, probably. Passing on—Buffalo light house appeared and we soon hauled up in port, at the big end of navigation. The stone pier and high wall, from the shore to the light house recently erected, must be a grand defence to the shipping within, against the oft raging storms without, on this Erie ocean.

How glad were the 300 passengers to exchange the tremulous aloof of 16 hours for a footing on

terra firma, and what a bustle amid runners after baggage kindly solicitors for us to take lodging at every hotel and inn within the city and passage in every packet-boat, stage and little steamer for every direction to the country, or to the falls, or to Canada. What a commodity of accommodations; but we had the good fortune to crowd through these meddling tormentors, and land safe over the plank to the shore, from whence we had permission to carry our own valises and our own way. Building and corporate improvements are in progress, as usual, and we could not discover that B. Rathbun on the doors of the stage coaches impeded their progress in the least. As it was when we passed here three months since, all life and activity, so we find the place now; and after all that has been lately said and printed about distress and ruin, we cannot learn but that Buffalo is glowing still. The ground for the exchange of blowing description in the newspapers, looks as if an exchange was much needed from its present appearance. It is still believed the building is to be, but not till next year, and not on the Rathbun plan.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship SULLY, Capt. FORBES, arrived yesterday from Havre. We have received by her Paris journals to the 1st, and Havre to the 2d August.

The total concealment of the king from the public eye, the precautions taken to prevent dangerous character approaching even the entrance to the palace, and the arrests making by the police, still fill a prominent place in the French journals.

A Paris newspaper, *La Patrie*, says: "Many reports, some of them contradictory, are in circulation on the subject of the arrests that have been made. The following facts are derived from a source deserving of credit, and are we believe true.

"About ten days ago, the police was informed that a man, whose name we have not heard, intended to assassinate the King. The man was immediately arrested. He did not hesitate to avow his criminal design, and even entered into the greatest details as to the means he intended to employ to carry his designs into execution. His intention was to take place in the ranks of the National Guards, throw himself on the King and stab him.

"On being asked whether he had any accomplices, his reply was, 'I have but one and I have no objection to name him, because I know that he will be highly gratified by sharing my fate, whatever that may be. And he then gave the name of his accomplice, and the spot where he could be found. The Police immediately went to the spot and found a man who offered no resistance, and who avowed that his intention was to kill the King by stabbing him.

"These circumstances appear so extraordinary, that it is difficult to believe them. They have however been related to us by persons who have every reason to believe, well informed.

"It is also said that a young man residing generally at Rouen, arrived at Paris about the 15th of this month. Some days ago he called on his uncle to request him to lend him his uniform of the National Guard. On receiving his refusal, he persisted with so much earnestness in his request that he at last excited the suspicions of the uncle, who knew that his nephew entertained the most extravagant republican opinions. On severely questioning him, the young man at last confessed that he was member of a society who had determined on killing the King and that it had fallen to his lot to strike the blow. Not being able to persuade him to renounce his criminal project the uncle determined to inform the Police of it, who immediately arrested the young fanatic. He has been interrogated and till now has persevered in a total denial of the charge.

"Judicial proceedings are, it is said, already instituted against these individuals.

Was there ever such an extraordinary parricide?—to have aimed a part of the French people!

The Journal Du Havre of the 21 Aug. also contains a statement of the death of Nathan Rothschild, of London, at Frankfurt. It could not have been copied from the London papers as it appeared there on the 10th previous. Probably however a report of his death also reached France, in consequence of his severe illness.

Letters from Madrid, dated to be from a ministerial source, in date of the 24th and 25th July, say that on the evening of the 22d, intelligence reached Madrid that the greatest panic reigned at Granja, the summer residence of the Queen, in consequence of rumours of which had reached there, of the arrival of the Carlists at Ariza, ten or twelve leagues distant; and that her Majesty had given immediate orders for her departure to Madrid. A column of troops was instantly dispatched towards the threatened point, and to allay the general uneasiness which prevailed. A bulletin issued on the following day, stating that the enemy had retrograded as soon as they learned the advance of the column of the garrison. Considerable disturbances notwithstanding ensued in the capital, and were only quelled by the firmness of General Quasada. Two or three men who uttered seditious cries, were killed in the night by the National Guards.

The same letter states that seditious movements had taken place at Malaga and Seville. Of those at the former place we publish an account in another column, received by an arrival at Boston.

SPAIN.

The following intelligence was received at Boston by the ship Empira, from Trieste, via Gibraltar, and obtained by Messrs. Topliff of the Boston News Rooms.

Insurrection at Malaga.—An insurrection took place at Malaga on the night of the 25th of July, which resulted in the massacre of the civil and military governors of that city, and the complete triumph of the partisans of M. Mendizabal.

It seems that the partisans of the royal statute, and of the former prime minister, M. Mendizabal, had respectively made out lists of candidates for representatives to the Cortes, which was to convene in August. Although defeated in the capital, the former were successful in other towns in the electoral district. On this news reaching Malaga, the adherents of Mendizabal made preparations for a revolutionary movement. They succeeded in corrupting the military, eight hundred men, recently brought to Malaga to cause the authority of the governors to be respected, who were both known to be firm supporters of the royal statute, and in consequence had been repeatedly insulted by the populace. On the evening of the 25th the National Guards took umbrage at some change which it was reported the military governor intended to introduce, reinforced the detachment on duty at the main guard and as the crowds began to collect in the streets, ordered the general to be beat.

In the mean time, the civil governor, the distinguished count Donanio, hearing the general beat, repaired to the convent where the troops were quartered, and put himself at their head; but he soon found that they were not to be depended upon in a contest with the National Guard; and upon the approach of a large body of National Lancers shouting loudly "the Constitution forever!"—Death to Tyrants!—Death to the Pastors!" (seeming friends but real foes to liberty)—"Down with the royal statue!" &c. he retired within the walls of the convent, and ordered the gates to be closed. A large body of the insurgents now collected, beating drums, firing muskets, and uttering opstrepuous cries of "Down with the Republic!" &c. A short parley being held between the regular troops and the National Guard, the former left the convent and joined the insurgents, shouting "Union for ever!"—and on pointing out to the Guards the governor, who was attempting to make his escape, disguised in the dress of a common soldier, he was instantly shot dead, and his body dragged into the public square, where it was exposed until the next morning.

On the 26th inst., the constitution of 1812 was solemnly proclaimed and sworn to, and a new junta, or board of government established, the president of which was the same commandant of carabineers, who presided over the provisional one. The new governor had forcibly recommended the maintenance of the public tranquillity.

Kalamazoo & Ionia Land Office.—There having been some misunderstanding and difficulty respecting applicants for land in these districts, for the information of the public and those concerned, we have obtained the following particulars.

It is reported that when the land office at Kalamazoo was closed, individuals or companies made out applications to purchase public lands in the hope of obtaining precedence therefore when the office would be again opened, and that such applications were also made embracing whole townships, and a large portion of the Grand river district, before the operations in that district commenced, when the law intended should not take place until the 1st August 1836, and which could not take place for some weeks subsequently, in order to give time to the land office in Kalamazoo to prepare the books, maps &c., to be transferred.

We are authentically informed that the Register of the land office for the Grand river district has been instructed by the commissioner of the general land office, that mere applications for the purchase of lands made to the register of the land office at Kalamazoo, where the money has not been paid, no matter from what source, and not considered as binding at the office for the Grand river district, and the register for that district has been directed to pay no respect to them. On the contrary, he has been directed, after the receipt of the maps and books, to regard all lands in his district as remaining unsold, which are not indicated by the maps or books to have been sold, or otherwise legally appropriated or reserved, prior to the first day of August;—and application to purchase the same, so far as they have heretofore been offered at public sale, and remain subject to private entry, are to be made at his office.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Marine Corps.

"COLUMBUS, (Geo.) on the Banks of the Chattahoochee, August 23d, 1836. 'I returned from the Indian nation, which is on the other side of the above named river, a few days since, after very severe marches and countermarches through swamps and deserts, in pursuit of the Indians. We have had two or three fights, but the forces are so unequal that the Indians stand no chance. The Creek war is nearly over and if we should not be sent to Florida, we shall shortly return home. I think all the Indians of this nation will be on their way to Arkansas between this and the 10th of next month; they are all supposed to be in but about 100 who wander about in small parties. 7000 go on the 25th inst. and 10000 more between that and the first of September. You have no idea what we have suffered. The thermometer ranges about 130 in the sun, to which we are eternally exposed; and at night the dew is very heavy, and we lying on the ground, covered with flies, ticks of the most pestilential kind, and flies, red bugs and snakes. A large number of the Officers are sick and many of them returned home. I hope I shall be able to stick it out as I am pretty well."

We learn by the Adrian Watch Tower, that twelve miles of the Erie and Kalamazoo Rail Road are now finished, and the cars were to commence running on the 18th ult.

The Erie and Kalamazoo Rail Road Bank went into operation last week. Philo C. Fuller, of Genesee, N. Y. was appointed Cashier, Joel M. Cullum, of this village, President, and J. Comstock, Vice President.

Melancholy Accident.—Daniel Coleman late Sheriff of Jackson co. Michigan, was killed at Livonia, Livingston co. on Wednesday last, by the upsetting of his carriage. He had been married but a few weeks, and was riding at the time with his wife.

Gen. Brown has authorized us to announce, that the Grand River Land Office will be opened for business on the 20th of the present month.

The plague is raging at Alexandria, Tunis, Damietta, Constantinople, Morocco, Smyrna and the island of Candia. The mysterious spoiler, Cholera, appears to have nearly "ceased from the face of the earth."

A Liverpool paper contains the following paragraph:—"In consequence of the failure of the corn crops in the U. States, several agents have arrived at Liverpool for the purpose of buying up flour and transporting it across the Atlantic."